SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1861.

"By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will jus-[PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S MESSAGE.

"The President's message, at the opening of the istration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise measures of last session. That opinion is, that those measures should be regarded in principle as a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; that though they were not free from imperfections, yet, in their mutual dependence and connexion, they formed a system of compromise the most conciliatory and best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interest and opinions, and that therefore they should be adhered to, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. That opinion, so far as I know, remains entirely unchanged, and will be acted upon steadily and decisively. The peace of the country requires this; the security of the Constitution requires this; and every consideration of the public good demands this. If the Administration cannot stand upon the principles of the message, it does not expect to stand at all."

[Daniel Westers' Letter to the Union Meeting at Westchester.

Abolition Affairs in Boston.

Our latest newspaper advices from Boston are to the morning of Thursday. They show the existence on the day previous of no little excitement in the city. The alleged fugitive Sims was at that time under guard in the courthouse; our telegraphic despatches in another column furnish all the information in our possession at the time of going to press in regard to his case. The supposed election of Mr. ALLEN, the Free-soil candidate for Congress in the Worcester district; the abandonment of the Democratic party by Mr. RANTOUL; the proceedings of the Temple meeting on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, joined with the various applications to the judiciary in this con-nexion, has tended to disturb the ordinary tranquillity of Boston. But there seems to have been manifested on the part of the city author-ities, the marshal and the Federal officers and the citizens at large, a determination to uphold the laws "at all hazards and to the last ex-

which to any great extent by the northern States cannot fail to be fatal to the Union. It is evident that the hostility to the Fugitive Slave law is not an hostility to the law, but to the provisions of the Constitution. True enough it is that some of the details of the late law are assailed with great acrimony and violence; but such details are identical They have been sanctioned by the practice and The grievance most complained of is that there should be any arrest of a fugitive slave on free soil. It would seem that, until the provision of the Constitution is abrogated, we are to expect no rest or peace in Massachusetts. To this end the harangues of all of the late law, but at the primary provision of the Constitution itself.

We suppose that no intelligent man, who affairs in the different sections of the country for the last two or three years, can doubt that it is the settled purpose of the South to insist upon the faithful execution of that clause of the Constitution to which we have alluded. They are de termined to test the good faith of the northern States in this regard. If this good faith is violated there is an end of the consideration for which they entered into the Union and they will at once seek to devise means for dissolving the Union on account of this failure ideration. There are two classes of Disunionists. There are men among the northern abolitionists and the southern ultras who openly and loudly denounce the Union, declare that it has utterly failed to answer the purposes for which it was designed, and who believe or pretend to believe that the rights and interests of both sections would be best preserved under a separate organization. Mr. RHETT and his friends form one portion of this party; Mr. Chase and his friends form another portion. But there is still another class of Disunionists, composed of men who pretend to entertain patriotic reverence for the Union, both North and South; who proclaim doctrines and pursue policy which can only terminate in the catasrophe of dissolution. The invective, sarcasm and vituperation in which the latter class of sts perpetually indulge, cannot fail to bring about a state of feeling that must seek its natural outlet in revolution. Men may claim to be WHIGS, or friends of the Union, who denounce the Administration for its adherence to the Compromise, and who can find no language strong enough to express their abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave law; but we apprehend that no Administration and no Union can stand if it is once distinctly understood that opposi tion to the Fugitive Slave law means opportunity to the Constitution of the United States.

It would seem that the fanaticism of aboliti is about to spread over Massachusetts, and to carry every thing before it. Fortunately, we have the experience of the past to justify us saying that the fanaticisms of Massachusetts are not the fanaticisms of the Union. This is not the first time that the Buck-INCHAMS, and QUINCYS, and RANTOULS have distinguished themselves by a blind and bitter opposition to the views of a large majority of the Union. They denounced the embargo and the last war with Great Britain as violently as they now abuse the Fugitive Slave law. They then found the same auxilia ries in the pulpit and the press. They raved as wildly, they declaimed as loudly, they or-"rural districts" as effectually in 1808 and 1812, as in 1850; but the calm good sense and diffusive patriotism of the American

sy will triumph again. Massachusetts may cople have triumphed on former occasions as nullify. Massachusetts may refuse to execute a law of the United States. We may have inventions at Worcester anxious to emulate

From the foundation of our republic up to the present time there has never been a set of the Government, in the administrative functions thereof, who individually and collective ly have commanded more general respect, or asionally a solitary creaker raises his lugubrious voice at some alleged grievance; but the selfishness of his complaint so soon becomes rus of general commendation. Speaking of President Fillmore's desire to give the country a faithful administration of its affairs, the Rich mond Whig justly observes:

"Towards doing this the first and most indispen-sable step was the selection for his Cabinet, as heads of the several great branches of service and his immediate advisers, of a body of gentlemen already high in the public cateem, and known for fitness in their respective trusts. This difficult choice the President accomplished greatly to the public satisfaction. A better ministry the country

ecretary in his proper Department, has completely onfirmed the popular expectation, and fixed the general belief on all sides that the present Admintration is a highly able, and means to be a per-

Mr. Webster at Springfield. The Springfield Republican publishes

following report of the impromptu and very happy remarks of Mr. WEBSTER, on Tuesday st, on his arrival in Springfield, Massachu-

corruption of my journey from the cares of public consiness to the quiet of home, affords me, I assure

on my way bone from some months of arduous toil in public business. I am going to my farm— to Marshfield. I am going to snuff the sea-breeze and seek for reinvigoration and for rest; but before I pass allow me to reassure you of the high gratification which this brief interview has afforded me. the Free-soil and Abolition speakers are di- You have my best wishes for yourselves and for

> PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS.—The complaints of certain prints, that their services, as publishers of the laws, have been dispensed with, appears to us as not a little unreasonable. We should imagine that all of them would be rejoiced at the opportunity to get rid of the obligation to give currency statutes which violate not only the tenderness of their consciences, but also in the opinion of most of hem, we presume, the Constitution of their country. How can such people have the wish to lend hemselves for money to the crime of aiding and betting the Executive in carrying forward its plan of subverting liberty, conscience, and the funda-mental law; for all of which, to a man, they have an affection, as remarkable as it is sudden? Why, they might as well wear slavery cotton, and eat avery rice and sugar, as print slavery laws.

These gentlemen are certainly mistaken. They are really glad to have escaped the patronage and bribery of the Government that hired them; and, as they have heretofore hated their employers, they are now in a situation to say so. They are consequently great gainers by the change, and not only have an everlasting topic of reproach against their former masters, but a never-failing beggarly argument for new friends to make up for the damage they had suffered for conscience sake. Such presses will now be able to decide which is the more profitable course in their vicinity—to be the more prolitable course in their vicinity—to be the organs of the law, or of traitors who conspire against it. Besides, in being turned out from the disreputable vocation of publishing the lower laws, they ascended to the nobler office of circulating the higher ones, a work so much more honorable, and, if they have not sadly misrelated, no doubt so much more lucrative also.—Newark Advertiser.

LOUISVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The follow ing are among the officers elected at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 5th instant, under the new State enstitution, which abolishes the viva voce vote ad establishes that of the secret ballot: Mayor-John M. Delph; Auditor—J. S. Cain; Attorney— J. B. Lancaster; Treasurer—Henry P. Blair; As-sessor—P. H. Crawford; Inspector of Streets in eastern district—W. Richardson; Inspector of Streets in western district—G. W. Griffy; Coltor for eastern district-J. C. Alexander; Col ector for western district-T. C. Pomeroy ; Aldermen-E. D. Weatherford, William Cross, Joshus F. Bullitt, William Riddle, A. L. Shotwell, James Gamble, J. Bridgeford, Bland Ballard, C. L. Stan cliff, G. Self, J. W. Bowser, and G. Gates.

NARROW ESCAPE. - The Staunton (Va.) Specia place, including some eight or ten persons, were all taken very sick one night last week in a man-ner that occasioned great alarm. The cause of the illness was enveloped in mystery, until it was dis-covered that arsenic had been used in making bisuit instead of soda. The proper antidote was cromptly resorted to, and no serious injury has re-

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, FOR MAY, hast just come to hand. The chief engravings of the present number we have seldom, if ever, seen surpassed. They consist of the "Weeper of Wurtemburg," "lashel," and "Elijah raising the Shunamite's Son." Some of the wood-cuts in the scenes in the Life of Christ are also designed and executed in a very superior manner. John Sartain & Co., Philadelphia, are the publishers.

From the Transcript we extract a review of the outrage of the 15th of February in Boston, exhibiting that affair in the light in which it pre-sents itself to the sober inhabitants of that city. We apprehend that no one can read it and fail to arrive at the conclusion that the proclama tion of the PRESIDENT on that occasion was im peratively called for by the circumstances; and have no apprehensions in regard to the final re-sult. The good sense and patriotism of the Mr. CLAY was in no respect exaggerated. On that the importance attributed to the event by people will triumph ultimately over all local of the Boston journals, pretending to be friendly to the Administration, denounced that proclamation as "unnecessary and uncalled for," and is astonished to find that the Administration is disposed to publish the laws in journals which sustain the PRESIDENT's efforts to execute the laws, and maintain the public peace.

WEALTH.-NO. XIII. Let us now proceed to show the bearing of the law upon the facts—the outrage in this city on the fifteenth day of February last.

The following editorial article appeared in the Boston Atlas of March 22:

the Boston Atlas of March 22:

"We are happy that it has been ascertained, after full inquiry, that the recent rescue at the United States court-room in Boston, was an entire surprise upon the citizens and upon the authorities; an act of successful temerity, on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons; which only needed to have been apprehended the shortest time beforehand to have been prevented. This is what the President directs the Secretary of State to inform Mayor Bigelow. It tells the whole story."

story."

The passage quoted in this notice is from Mr. Webster's letter of March 10 to the mayor and aldermen of Boston, in reply to a communication from them to the President of the United States, of their "deep regret that the integrity of the laws and the dignity of the Commonwealth and city had been greatly impaired, by the forcible rescue and abduction of a prisoner from the hands of an officer of the United States, who had him in legal custodu."

tody."

Now, let us devote a few moments to a very Now, let us devote a few moments to a very brief analysis of those elements from which the editors of the Atlas derive their happiness: "They are happy that it has been ascertained, after full inquiry, that the recent rescue, &c., was an entire surprise upon the citizens," &c. It is a pity their happiness has been deferred so long. They seem singularly slow of apprehension. It was but a few days ago that they published a vile rumor, from their hired newsublished a vile rumor, from their hired newsmonger at Washington, which everybody but themselves well enough knew to be aimed at Mr. Webster; and they, like our worthy mayor upon another occasion, had not "a shadow of suspicion" that it referred to Mr. Webster.

And now they are happy that "it has been ascertained, after full inquiry," &c.

Who ever doubted, the worthy mayor excepted, that the rescue was "an entire surprise upon the citizens and upon the authorities?" Who ever doubted that it was "an act of successful temerity on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons; which only needed to have been apprehended, the shortest time beforehand, to have been prevented?" Who ever doubted that the board of aldermen would have effectually prevented the occur-rence, had the worthy mayor, instead of going to his dinner, conveyed to them the intelli-gence which Mr. Riley swears he communi-cated to him?

this a matter of recent ascertainment, and they are happy! Two days only after the outrage, and before any tidings from the city authorities had reached him, Mr. Webster, in his letter to

Really, now, there is no reason why these wor-thy editors should be particularly happy at this thy editors should be particularly happy at this moment. Mr. Webster entertained, and long since expressed, a very just impression of the matter. But, say the editors in conclusion: "This is what the President directs the Secretary of State to inform Mr. Bigelow. It tells the whole story." Indeed! And these worthy editors really believe that it tells the whole story! They have not the shadow of suspicion that there is one jot or tittle of the whole story which is not told in these few words! If this be the whole story, the whole board of aldermen and every member of the council have taken a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and made themselves a little ridiculous, perhaps, by cordially responding to a proclamation which was certainly uncalled for, if the whole story really

lies in this nutshell.

If it tells the whole story, then there will flow from this fact a most agreeable corollary. Mr. Webster will be made to stultify the President for issuing the proclamation, and himself and the Cabinet for advising it!

Now, it is my purpose to tell so much of the vehole story as has come to my knowledge; and, for a part of it, I may have occasion to recur to

for a part of it, I may have occasion to recur to the interesting pages of the nineteenth volume of a work published in this city, entitled The Boston Daily Atlas, "the only paper in Boston," say these worthy editors, "that considered the proclamation of the President unnecessary and uncalled for."

Do these worthy editors think that Mr. Webster believes the whole story is told in the passage they have quoted? Do they imagine that Mr. Webster meant to convey the idea that the President had found out his error, and that he was wrong, and that Mr. Webster and the Cabinet were wrong in supposing the resthat he was wrong, and that Mr. Webster and the Cabinet were wrong in supposing the rescue to be part of a system or plan which, having succeeded twice already, it was intended by certain bold disorganizers to carry into experiment again and again so long as the Government would bear it? Do they suppose the avenues of knowledge, so open to us all, have been closed in some unaccountable way to the President and the Cabinet? Surely they have eyes closed in some unaccountable way to the President and the Cabinet? Surely they have eyes, and they can see; they have ears, also, and they can hear. No man at this moment, prob-ably, has a more clear conception of this mat-ter than Mr. Webster. He well and justly es-

mates men and things.

What says he in his letter to the New York "Now, I understand that the persons in this outrage in Boston avow openly their full purpose of preventing by arms, or by the power of the multitude, the execution of process for the ar-rest of an alleged fugitive slave in any and all

Do these worthy editors agree with Mr. Webster in this opinion? Or do they suppose he has altered his opinion? Or do they think the President and Mr. Webster are of two opinions? Or do they fancy either so profoundopinions? Or do they fancy either so profoundly stupid as not to comprehend the entire compatibility between the fact that the rescue was effected by "a very inconsiderable number of persons" who might have been easily resisted by a mayor disposed to do his duty; and the fact that instigators, prompters, aiders, and abettors, abound in this Commonwealth, with their vigilance committees, liberty bells, and incendiary presses?

The honor of Boston is not more precious, even in the sight of these worthy editors, than it is in that of the President and of Mr. Webster; though, possibly, the latter may be rather

No doubt of it—"whenever called upon by the proper authorities." Now, this seems to me to give us a little more of the whole story. But if the proper authorities—not the aldermen, nor the council, who were wholly unadvised of the threatened outbreak—but if the worthy mayor, Mr. John P. Bigelow, will give orders to the chief of police not to meddle with the matter; or, after due notice of an impending tumult, leave men and things to the tender mercies of a mob, and go to his dinner—then the President will comprehend how such an outrage may occur at any time. It is really to be regretted that the salary of this valuable officer was not raised to \$4,000 per annum, as a very humane member of the council formerly a very humane member of the council formerly proposed, and with extra rations, at his office, to save him the necessity, on such emergencies,

going to his dinner.
It is clear that, although the President and e Cabinet, at the date of the letter, March the Cabinet, at the date of the letter, March 10, viewed the rescue as "an entire surprise upon the citizens," &c., and as the act of "a very inconsiderable number of persons," &c., they well knew that an audacious spirit of misrule existed in this Commonwealth. If they did not, we do; and shall make it sufficiently ollowing discriminating paragraph was ap-ended to the letter:

is quite unworthy of any honest man of ordi-nary intelligence. The mere act of the mob, in itself, may be of little importance, in comparison with the treasonable spirit which has given it vitality. The ostensible, executive agents may be exceedingly humble, obscure, and insignificant, contrasted with those in superior stations, "however remote," who stimulate and encourage, counsel, and assist.

If the mob of February 15 was collected for the

purpose of committing a solitary act—effecting the rescue of one individual—and with no ulterior or continuous design of rescuing another, and another, intending to persevere, with the view of preventing the execution of a law of the United States—then the editors of the the United States—then the editors of the United States—then the editors of the Atlas are right; and the words, torn from the context of the President's letter, and quoted by them, tell the whole story. But do they believe the mob of February 15 to have been such as I have supposed in the preceding passage? If so, Judeus Apella was no match for these worthy editors in credulity. If, on the other hand, it can be satisfactorily shown that the mob of February 15, whether it consisted or not of the very same persons who assembled for the rescue of Craft, was one of a series of which interest to the good people of Massachusetts and of the Union than these worthy editors

of the activity of our worthy mayor and the po-lice upon occasions which enlist his sympathy. A pair of runaway horses "came in contact with a pung loaded with butter."

"The horse of this pung was thrown upon sidewalk, and part of the butter tumbled into street. The driver escaped unburt, though pung was somewhat broken." Some other mischief ensued; Col. Hunting escaped, very narrowly, &c.; and the Traveller

"The mayor and police were quickly on the spot, and by directions of the former the broken carriage was taken away, and directions were given to prosecute the owner or driver, for allowing it to be left alone in the street. The driver of the pung was also informed that he could claim of the owner of the carriage damages for the injuries to his team."

Whether the sight of this butter reminded our worthy mayor of his dinner, or, whatever particularly moved him, he was out instantly, and in force, on account of the pung, and the butter, and the collateral mischief. I almost regret that, in his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, there is nothing tution of the United States, there is nothing about pungs and butter. Had such been the case, we might have availed of his valuable services. Pardon this levity; if not for my terrogatory was salted down, some eighteen hundred years ago, for the use of future ages—

Quid vetat?"

Commission on Claims against Mexico FRIDAY, April 11, 1851.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment; all the

nembers present.

The Secretary laid before the Board the me The Secretary laid before the Board the memoral of David Douglass, claiming damages sustained by his expulsion from Chihuahua in 1846, (filed on the 11th March, 1851.) setting forth reasons why the same has not been presented earlier; which, being deemed satisfactory, the same was ordered to be received; and being then taken up for consideration, claim was valid, and allowed the same accordingly; the amount to be awarded subject to the future

rder of the Board. Thereupon—
The Board adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a.m. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .- The Provider Journal, in the catholic spirit of many other journals at the North, remarks of the law now so

much misrepresented as one of the Compromise

measures:

"However we may be opposed to a law before is enacted, we are always in favor of sustaining afterwards; and we are not in favor of an agitatio to repeal a law before it is dry upon the statut book; especially in the case of a law which has been so strongly discussed, and which, with others, expected to conduce so largely to the quiet of the country."

The Taney is only in lack of her arms which, however, will be placed on board i diately. It is thought she will then take the of the Morris on this station; in which case ther will probably be ordered to some southern

if carried out in the spirit, would lead to such another "Boston massacre," as no humane citizen can imagine without horror. Ministers of the gospel, members of Congress, men claiming a monopoly of principle and philanthropy, coolly looked on and lent their plaudits to an appeal, the palpable object of which was to bring about a sanguin-

"COME BY THOUSANDS" to Boaton on Friday morning. If this is not for the purpose of molesting or overawing the ministers of the law, what is it for?

ATTEMPT TO CREATE A RIOT .- We have receive

the relation in which we stand to the panel, the ever minute, if action, and ing to this appeal. The peace of the city will be real conspiration of the maintained at all hazards! Those who meddle with the authorities in the execution of the law will find

the Boston Advertiser of Thursday morning. THE ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—The great assemof Fancuil Hall was solicited, and which, on the of Fancul Hall was solicited, and which, on the failure of that application, was appointed to be held in Tremont Temple, has passed away without having apparently produced much impression on the public sentiment. The violence of the declamation of which it was the theatre, had little tendency

ed to all the citizens of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Slave law and in favor of adopting neeting to be that of consulting together and de-rising the best means to procure the essential mod-fication or final repeal of that law.

The proceedings of the meeting, instead of cor assertions of its unconstitutionality, and efforts to excite the edium of the public against it and those who support it; and those whose duty it is to carry it into execution. The resolutions adopted consist of a feeble argument against the constitutionality of the law, concluding with the declaration that, to aid in the execution of it, is "sinning against Christian light and against God," and that the law ought to be immediately and forever repealed.

An effort was made by a portion of the meeting ecution of the process now pending in the case of the fugitive Sims. A false annunciation was made the fugitive Sims. A false annunciation was made at the meeting of an intention to escort him by a military force on board a vessel in the harbor, and a desire was intimated that the friends of the slave

At the breaking up of the meeting it was adjourned to reassemble on Friday, (to-morrow,) the speakers having previously recommended to the country people to come in on that day, when the country people to come in on that day, when the fugitive slave was to be given up to the claimant. Mr. Wright, the editor of the Commenwealth, as reported by the Journal, "advised the people to go home and come back on Friday with their neighoorse by dozens, armed with muskets and ball car-orse by dozens, armed with muskets and ball car-tridges. He did not say there would be occasion to use them, but the people should be present with them, and plant themselves upon the boundary of their righte.'

in the Commonwealth of yesterday a notice, which we give below. Whether it is intended to resist by force the delivery of Sims to the agent of the claimant, in case the Commissioner should decide to that effect, the public are left to judge from these nnouncements. There is no reason to apprehend owever, that the legal authorities will be intimidated by these demonstrations. The annument above referred to is in the following w . To the good people of the Commons

Let those who invite such agents to the contest feel upon their own heads the consequences of their infamous course. If the knife is to be drawn—if the torch is to blaze—if force attempt to supplant law, the struggle, once commenced, will be terrible in its progress; but who can doubt the final result—the triumph of legal authority and the condign punishment of its violators?

The crisis is an important one—the people of Boston, we believe are preserted to most!

ton, we believe, are prepared to meet it.

Yesterday the Mcchanic Riffemen, Captain Adams, were on duty at Fancuil Hall, and were relieved last night by the Boston Light Guard, Cap-

SAPETY OF SIME .- We do not wish to give ou sent proceedings, to leave Boston as a slave. The efforts of his counsel, and the generous men interested in his behalf, though not yet consummated, now promise success. The Georgia slave-hunters and their Massachusetts accessories may yet be balked in their inhuman game.

It is not doubted that the warrant issued by Mr.

embrace they cannot tear him. God be praised that, in this time of trial, the pursued bondman without gross negligence on the part of the sheriff of Suffolk, Thomas Sims cannot pass into the cus-tody of the slave-hunter. He may be a convict or prisoner of the United States; he may be a conrict or prisoner of the Commonwealth; but he can-not legally be delivered into the hands of slave-hunters. The moment the criminal process of the United States detaches, that moment the process of Massachusetts must attach. Of this there can be no ques-

The proceedings now pending in the Legislature will direct the eyes of the Commonwealth upon the sheriff. Let him remember that he is an officer of Massachusetts, and not a creature of State street will yet do his duty we abide; and, in this convic-tion, we say that Thomas Sims cannot be carried

A MELANCHOLY EXHIBITION OF FANATICISM.—
Three middle-aged females made themselves quite conspicuous about noon to-day, by promenading about the court-house among a crowd of loungers, and giving utterance to a torrent of abuse directed against the officers on duty. They were dressed like ladies, and their general appearance indicated that they had been favored with advantages which they were abusing. One of the number inquired of one of the officers what pay he got for standing guard? Upon being told that he expected to get all that was promised him, besides having the satisfaction of knowing that he had faithfully performed his duty, she said, "I'll give you a better offer." The officer, however, declined listening to her proposals. The women walked on, and held a parley with one or two other officers, but did not succeed in winning one of them from his duty. When politely asked for their names and address, the females refused to give them.

[Beston Journal, 9th.]

The West of Personal Represent.—A writ of

THE WRIT OF PERSONAL REPLEVIN.—A writ of "THE COURT-HOUSE IN CHAINS."-This has be

OPPICIAL.

The London Spectator makes copious extracrom a volume by Mr. Snow, giving a narrative

"THE LARGEST LIBRATY."-Some of the par of St. Louis, Missouri, (Whig and De appear to be much incensed against of Germans who are at present infe

The St. Louis Republican says:

"The great body of the Germans as law-abiding citizens. They love our his too, and institutions as they are, as change. But there are a few others who not be so unjust to the former as to them—led on by an adventurer who, un controls the types and press of the Anipis auxiliaries—who are dangerous to the social and political order of the community entertain a wild and latitudinous idea of wholly incompatible with any good and we government. Socialism, Red Republicant fidelity, Community of Property, and in from punishment for crimes, are the cleat their faith; and, as they are unwilling to support themselves, they think that the have, by their industry, acquired property, be divested of it, that it may be divided amounts."

TIDEWATER CANAL .- The Havre-de-Gra

isonian of Thursday morning says:

"On Tuesday last we had a constorm. About thirty yards of the this town is impassable, and boats here, unable to proceed up the croat, loaded with store goods, burst Cooley's Point in endeavoring to pro and the goods are strewed to and fro